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Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Glauco **Seoane** (Peru)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 16 September 2016, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 19th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 26th and 29th meetings, on 24 October, 2, 8 and 23 November and 13 December 2016. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.[1] Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 5th meetings, on 3 and 4 October 2016.[2]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development, food security and nutrition (A/71/283);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/71/89-E/2016/69);

(c) Letter dated 29 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the fortieth annual meeting of Ministers for

[1] A/C.2/71/SR.19, A/C.2/71/SR.20, A/C.2/71/SR.23, A/C.2/71/SR.24, A/C.2/71/SR.26 and A/C.2/71/SR.29.

[2] See A/C.2/71/SR.2, A/C.2/71/SR.3, A/C.2/71/SR.4, and A/C.2/71/SR.5.

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Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77, held in New York on 23 September 2016 (A/71/422);

(d) Letter dated 30 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the annual ministerial meeting of the least developed countries, held in New York on 24 September 2016 (A/71/539).

4. At the 19th meeting, on 24 October, the Chief of the Policy Analysis and Networks Branch of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement.

II. Consideration of draft proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/71/L.34 and A/C.2/71/L.56

5. At the 23rd meeting, on 2 November, the representative of Thailand, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition" (A/C.2/71/L.34).

6. At its 29th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition" (A/C.2/71/L.56), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Galina Nipomici (Republic of Moldova), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/71/L.34.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. Also at its 29th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/71/L.56 (see para. 17, draft resolution I).

9. At the same meeting, statements after the adoption of the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Thailand (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

10. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/71/L.56, draft resolution A/C.2/71/L.34 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/71/L.28 and A/C.2/71/L.28/Rev.1

11. At the 24th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Peru introduced a draft resolution entitled "Sustainable Gastronomy Day" (A/C.2/71/L.28).

12. At its 26th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Sustainable Gastronomy Day" (A/C.2/71/L.28/Rev.1), submitted by Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New

Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

13. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to proceed to act on draft resolution A/C.2/71/L.28/Rev.1.

14. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the facilitator (Peru) of draft resolution A/C.2/71/L.28/Rev.1, in the course of which he announced that Ethiopia, Greece and Qatar had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Côte d'Ivoire, Guyana, Haiti, Palau and Tunisia also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

16. Also at its 26th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/71/L.28/Rev.1 (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/178 of 20 December 2010, 66/220 of 22 December 2011, 67/228 of 21 December 2012, 68/233 of 20 December 2013, 69/240 of 19 December 2014 and 70/223 of 22 December 2015,

Recalling also the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,[1] particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, and noting the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,[2] as well as the Framework for Action,[3] which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[4] Agenda 21,[5] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[6] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[7] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[8] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[9] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[10] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[11] the Programme of Action for the

[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.
[2] World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.
[3] World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex II.
[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.
[5] Ibid., annex II.
[6] Resolution S-19/2, annex.
[7] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[8] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.
[9] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[10] Resolution 60/1.
[11] Resolution 63/239, annex.

Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[12] and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,[13]

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[14]

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement,[15] and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[16] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Welcoming also the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance, held in New York on 21 September 2016, and its political declaration, as set out in resolution 71/3 of 5 October 2016, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the World Health Organization global action plan on antimicrobial resistance,[17]

Expressing concern that the multiple and complex causes of the food crises that occur in different regions of the world, affecting developing countries, especially net food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments, civil society, the private sector and the international

[12] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

[13] Resolution 69/15, annex.

[14] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[15] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[17] World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1, annex 3.

community, reiterating that the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are poverty, inequity, and lack of access to resources and income-earning opportunities, and remaining concerned that excessively volatile food prices can pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and improved nutrition and to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to ending hunger and malnutrition,

Reaffirming the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063, as well as its 10-year plan of action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme,

Welcoming the outcome of the forty-third session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 17 to 21 October 2016, taking note of the endorsement by the Committee in 2014 of the voluntary Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems,[18] recalling its Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,[19] and taking note of the adoption of the policy recommendations on connecting smallholders to markets and on sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition, including the role of livestock,

Taking note of the launch of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme under the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, an inclusive initiative to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), on agricultural development and on enhancing food security and improving nutrition outcomes,

Recalling the declaration of 2016-2025 as the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, based on the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action, and the call upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization to identify and develop a work programme for 2016-2025, taking into account contributions from relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, using coordinating mechanisms such as the Standing Committee on Nutrition and multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security,

Reaffirming that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for developing countries, noting the importance of working towards eliminating all

[18] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2015/20, appendix D

[19] Ibid., document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D

forms of protectionism, and recognizing that, as stated in the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, there remains a strong commitment of all members to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha issues, including advancing work in all three pillars of agriculture, namely, domestic support, market access and export competition,

Reaffirming further the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain their physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially of women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as those living in vulnerable situations,

Remaining deeply concerned that, according to the most recent estimates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, about 793 million people around the world are undernourished and that global nutrition challenges are increasingly complex as multiple forms of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, underweight, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, may coexist within the same country or household,

Noting that an increasing number of countries, in particular in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific are integrating food security and nutrition into their agriculture policies and investment plans and that, as a result, eradicating hunger, improving food security and ensuring adequate nutrition are being given greater prominence in regional development strategies, such as the African Union Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations food security and nutrition strategy, the Piura Declaration on Food Security, the Framework for Multi-Year Programme on Food Security and Climate Change and the Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth, adopted by Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 Initiative, all of which emphasized the importance of investing in agriculture, diversifying food production and diets and providing quality nutritional education to consumers, introducing labour-saving technologies in food production and processing, enhancing women's access to income, and strengthening capacity-building in improving food safety at all stages of the food chain, and also noting the establishment of the Islamic Organization for Food Security, headquartered in Astana,

Remaining deeply concerned about the continuing food insecurity and malnutrition being faced by millions of people, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia,

Reiterating the urgent need for action to address the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in particular for women and youth, as well as the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition,

Reiterating also the importance, inter alia, of empowering rural women, youth, small-scale farmers and family farmers, fishers and fish workers as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and improving nutrition outcomes,

Acknowledging that social protection programmes and measures are effective in reducing poverty and hunger,

Welcoming the implementation of the International Year of Pulses, 2016, and noting the need to increase public awareness of the nutritional benefits of pulses and to further sustainable agriculture and food systems,

Recognizing the need to increase responsible public and private investment in the agriculture sector, inter alia, to find inclusive solutions to and fight hunger and malnutrition and to promote rural and urban sustainable development,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its guiding principles,[20] and recalling also its promotion of regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, at the national and local levels, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs,

Noting the Committee on World Food Security Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, the Committee's policy recommendations on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition and its policy recommendations on food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems,

Taking note with appreciation of the publication entitled *The State of Food and Agriculture 2016: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Recalling also that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging that reaching Goal 2 and the interlinked targets of other Goals will be critical, inter alia, in ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition,

Stressing the importance of inclusiveness within the United Nations development system and that no one is left behind and no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[21]

2. *Stresses* the importance of continued consideration of the issue of agriculture development, food security and nutrition, and encourages Member States and all stakeholders to give due consideration to this issue while implementing the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[22] and its Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Emphasizes* that sustainable agricultural production, food security and nutrition are key elements for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and calls for greater efforts to sustainably enhance the agricultural production capacities, productivity and food security of developing countries;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries' determining their own food security strategies, that improving food security and nutrition is a global

[20] Resolution 69/283, annex II.
[21] A/71/283.
[22] Resolution 70/1.

challenge and a national policy responsibility and that any plans for addressing this challenge in the context of eradicating poverty must be nationally articulated, designed, owned, led and built in consultation, as an inclusive process, with all key stakeholders at the national level, as appropriate, and urges Member States, especially those affected, to make food security and nutrition a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its support for the implementation of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme and its results framework, which is an integral component of the Programme that provides guidance on planning and implementing investment programmes;

6. *Encourages* Member States, in designing their national policies, to fully take into account the Rome Declaration on Nutrition[2] as well as the Framework for Action,[3] which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for the use of Governments, as appropriate;

7. *Welcomes* the increased political commitment by Member States to tackle hunger and all forms of malnutrition, in this regard welcomes the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, and encourages Member States to engage in the movement at the global and country levels to further reduce global hunger and all forms of malnutrition, in particular in women, especially pregnant and lactating women, and children under age 2;

8. *Also welcomes* the six global nutrition targets set by the World Health Assembly to address global malnutrition;

9. *Takes note* of the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact, signed by more than 100 countries, companies and civil society organizations, to reduce the number of stunted children by 20 million by 2020 and the financial commitments made to support this goal, as well as the second Nutrition for Growth event, which was held in August 2016;

10. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge and the aim of a world free from hunger, and recognizes the progress made in improving cooperation, coordination and coherence by all stakeholders to overcome the challenges of hunger and malnutrition;

11. *Stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, including by improving and aiming to ensure the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing responsible public and private investment, in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development, and notes that the benefit of such public and private investment and engagement should also reach, where appropriate, local smallholders with regard to promoting food security, improving nutrition outcomes and reducing inequality;

12. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience of food and agricultural production to climate change, bearing in mind the importance of safeguarding food security and ending hunger and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change, and encourages efforts at all levels to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices, including agroforestry,

conservation agriculture, water management schemes, drought- and flood-resistant seeds and sustainable livestock management, and measures to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems, which can also have a wider positive impact, emphasizing adaptation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters, and recognizes the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support sustainable and efficient food production systems and ensure food security, and takes note of the importance of the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

14. *Recognizes* that sustainable food systems have a fundamental role to play in promoting healthy diets and improving nutrition, and welcomes the formulation and implementation of internationally consistent national policies, aimed at eradicating malnutrition in all its forms and transforming food systems so as to make nutritious diets available to all, while reaffirming that health, water and sanitation systems must be strengthened simultaneously to end malnutrition;

15. *Recognizes* the critical role and contribution of rural women, including smallholders and women farmers, and indigenous women and women in local communities, and their traditional knowledge in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty, and in this regard stresses the importance of reviewing agricultural policies and strategies to ensure that the critical role of women in food security and nutrition is recognized and addressed as an integral part of both short- and long-term responses to food insecurity, malnutrition, potential excessive price volatility and food crises in developing countries;

16. *Reaffirms* the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people, particularly inhabitants of small island developing States;

17. *Encourages and recognizes* the efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and in this regard underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and systems development;

18. *Calls for* closing the gender gap in access to productive resources in agriculture, noting with concern that the gender gap persists with respect to many assets, inputs and services, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to empower women, in particular rural women, to address their own food and nutritional needs and those of their families, to promote adequate standards of living for them, as well as decent conditions of work, and to guarantee their personal

security, full access to land and natural resources and access to local, regional and global markets;

19. *Remains deeply concerned* about the recurring food insecurity and malnutrition in different regions of the world and their ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and in this regard underlines the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner;

20. *Recognizes* the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities small-scale farmers, small-scale fishers and fish workers and their traditional knowledge and seed supply systems, as well the important role of new technologies in the conservation of biodiversity and in aiming to ensure food security and improved nutrition;

21. *Emphasizes* the need to revitalize the agriculture sector, promote rural development and aim for ensuring food security and nutrition, notably in developing countries, in a sustainable manner, which will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and underlines the importance of taking the necessary actions to better address the needs of rural communities by, inter alia, enhancing access for agricultural producers, in particular small producers, women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, in conflict and post-conflict situations and in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for development of local crops, efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage;

22. *Recognizes* that, by 2050, the world urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the most transformative trends of the twenty-first century, underscoring the growing need to take action to fight hunger and malnutrition among the urban poor through promoting the integration of the food security and nutrition needs of urban residents, in particular the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, to end hunger and malnutrition, promoting the coordination of sustainable food security and agriculture policies across urban, peri-urban and rural areas to facilitate the production, storage, transport and marketing of food to consumers in adequate and affordable ways, to reduce food losses and to prevent and reuse food waste, and promoting the coordination of food policies with energy, water, health, transport and waste and other policies in urban areas to maximize efficiencies and minimize waste;

23. *Reaffirms* the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security and nutrition that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;

24. *Also reaffirms* the need to promote a significant expansion of research on food, nutrition and agriculture, extension services, training and education, and of funding for such research from all sources, to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability in order to strengthen agriculture as a key sector, to promote

development and build up resilience to support better recovery from crisis and shock, including by strengthening the work of the reformed Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research so as to enhance its development impact, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions and promoting technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, the voluntary sharing of knowledge and practices and research to adapt to and mitigate climate change and improve equitable access to research results and technologies on mutually agreed terms at the national, regional and international levels, while giving due consideration to the preservation of genetic resources;

25. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security and nutrition, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the inclusive participation of farmers and fishers and fish workers, especially small-scale farmers, including women, in community, national, regional and international markets;

26. *Also stresses* the need to continue to strengthen cooperation among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the regional commissions and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and international trade and economic institutions, including with the support of the Secretary-General's High-level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in promoting and strengthening efforts towards sustainable agriculture development, food security and nutrition;

27. *Recognizes* the contribution made thus far by early warning systems, and underlines that the reliability and timeliness of such systems should be further strengthened at the national, regional and international levels, with a focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks and food emergencies;

28. *Reaffirms* the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security as a major intergovernmental platform for a broad range of stakeholders to work together towards ensuring food security and nutrition for all, and notes the role that the Committee could play in support of the integrated implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to ending hunger and malnutrition;

29. *Encourages* countries to give due consideration to the dissemination, promotion and implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,[19] as well as the voluntary Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems,[18] as endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security in 2012 and 2014, respectively;

30. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no one is left behind and no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition", unless otherwise agreed.

Draft resolution II
Sustainable Gastronomy Day

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Acknowledging that gastronomy is a cultural expression related to the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and reaffirming that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to and are crucial enablers of sustainable development,

Affirming the need to focus the world's attention on the role that sustainable gastronomy can play, owing to its interlinkages with the three dimensions of sustainable development, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including by promoting agricultural development, food security, nutrition, sustainable food production and the conservation of biodiversity,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

1. *Decides* to designate 18 June as Sustainable Gastronomy Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe Sustainable Gastronomy Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise public awareness of its contribution to sustainable development;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate the observance of Sustainable Gastronomy Day in collaboration with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, and stresses that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.